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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/519,774	12/22/2004	Christopher Newell Toomey	AOL0056	7314
22862 7590 04/01/2008 GLENN PATENT GROUP 3475 EDISON WAY, SUITE L MENLO PARK, CA 94025				
EXAMINER				
TRUVAN, LEYNN A THANH				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/519,774

Applicant(s)

TOOMEY ET AL.

Examiner

Leynna T. Truvan

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SG/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/22/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-12 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. ***Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sandhu, et al. (US 6,985,953).***

As per claim :

Sandhu, et al. discloses an apparatus for determining in a global network the user status as the user goes from site to site within said network, said apparatus comprising:

a set of baseline authentication agencies responsible for core global network authentication services; **(col.6, lines 38-45; authentication agencies can broadly be given in light of servers, web site, providers, domains, or etc. that provides services.)**

a global network domain and associated DNS records used for cookie sharing, login routing, and the like; and **(col.5, lines 20-31 and col.14, lines 4-6)**

a collection of partner sites with access to cookies shared via said global network domain.

(col.2, lines 4-20 and col.5, lines 2-16; partner site can broadly be given in light of an affiliated domain/site)

As per claim 2: see col.5, lines 20-67 and col.9, lines 11-67; discussing the apparatus of claim 1, wherein a baseline authentication agency of said set of baseline authentication agencies: provides authentication services for a subset of the users of the global network after authenticating a user, writes a site identification along with an authenticated status of true into a cookie of said global network domain shared and accessible by said collection of partner sites; and when a global network user logs out of said global network, resets the user's authenticated status to false in said shared domain cookie.

As per claim 3: see **col.4, lines 24-67 and col.5, lines 3-31**; discussing the apparatus of claim 2, further comprising means for when an authenticated global network user using a browser visits a partner site of said collection of partner sites, said partner site accessing said shared domain cookie to determine the user's baseline authentication agency; means for said partner site redirecting said user's browser to said baseline authentication agency to request global network id informational of the user; wherein said baseline authentication agency distinguishes between sites that have been linked and that have a trust relationship with the user and ones that have not been linked; and means for said baseline authentication agency returning said global network id informational of the user to said partner site if it's a linked site, thereby performing a seamless authentication, and if said site is not linked, said baseline authentication agency returning an authentication error indication.

As per claim 4: see col.5, lines 45-67 and col.6, lines 1-35; discussing the apparatus of claim 2, further comprising: means for when an unauthenticated global network user visits a global partner site, said global network partner site attempting to access said shared domain cookie and either not finding said cookie at all, or determining that said authenticated status is false; and wherein in either case, said global network partner site determining that a user is not authenticated into the global network and thus not allowing access for said user.

As per claim 5: see col.3, lines 23-30 **and col.5, lines 20-31**; discussing the apparatus of claim 2, further comprising a globally unique identifier for each global network user account, wherein said globally unique identifier is a primary key with which global network user data records are indexed, and wherein for privacy reasons, only said globally unique identifier and a name of an associated baseline authenticating agency are shared with third party sites unless a user opts-in to distributing said global network login id.

As per claim 6: see col.5, lines 3-17 **and col.9, lines 40-60**; discussing the apparatus of claim 1, further comprising means for decentralizing core global network functionality, said means for decentralizing further comprising: means for propagating selected global network user information to global network partner sites by setting cookies on a global network domain for which each partner has an entry, such that partners can fetch said data without hitting any centralized global network server.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu, et al. (US 6,985,953) in view of Hinton, et al. (US 6,993,596).

As per claim 7:

Sandhu, et al. discloses a method for an existing global network user using a browser and having a global network account logging onto a global network partner site without preexisting authentication, said user having an account on said partner site, wherein said user account has an account number, and wherein said user previously authorized said global network to seamlessly log said user into said partner site, said method comprising the steps of:

said user authenticating itself to a baseline authentication agency associated with the user, via any suitable method allowed by said baseline authentication agency and said global network;

(col.6, lines 38-45)

said baseline authentication agency setting values of a plurality of shared cookies, said plurality of cookies set on a partner-site-accessible subdomain of a global network domain, thereby readable by said baseline authentication agency and all global network partner sites, said plurality of shared cookies comprising, but not limited to: **(col.2, lines 4-17 and col.10, lines 8-**

14)

a shared network login status cookie containing both the user's global network login status, and the network id of the user's baseline authentication agency; **(col.2, lines 20-31 and col.5, lines 2-31)**

said baseline authentication agency setting values of a plurality of private cookies, set on a private domain only accessible by said baseline authentication agency, said plurality of private cookies comprising, but not limited to:

one or more global network credential cookies; **(col.8, line 50-col.9, line 10)**

said baseline authentication agency generating a short-lived, partner-specific, encrypted *[login token]* and returning it to the browser as a hidden input field in an auto-submitting input form; **(col.2, lines 45-67 and col.10, lines 63-67)**

said browser processing said auto-submitting input form returned by said baseline authentication agency and submitting said *[login token]* to a partner site's login handler; **(col.7, lines 51-67 and col.10, lines 1-28)**

said partner site performing a server to server token validation request to said baseline authentication agency by passing said *[login token]*; **(col.8, line 1-47 and col.10, line 60-col.11, line 8)**

said baseline authentication agency validating said *[login token]* and returning the user's global network account number to the partner site; and **(col.4, lines 10-67 and col.5, lines 2-31)**

said partner site mapping the user's global network account number to a corresponding login id on said partner site, proceeding to log in, setting corresponding cookies on said partner

site, and returning a personalized welcome page to said browser. **(col.11, lines 1-60 and col.14, lines 4-6)**

Although, Sandhu discloses login process and authentication agencies but did not include login token.

Hinton discloses the invention of allowing an Internet user to transfer directly to a domain that is participating in the e-community without returning to a home domain prior to transferring to the participating domain. This enhances the usability of the e-community and set of participating domains, and allows the use to build long-term relationship with multiple participating domains (col.2, lines 56-67). Hinton discloses an introductory authentication token which is also referred as a vouch for token and includes the e-community single-sign-on functionality (col.3, lines 49-65 and col.14, line 52-col.15, line 67). Thus, suggests the claimed network global user having a global network account logging onto a global network partner site without preexisting authentication (col.10, line 47-col.13, line 36). Hinton includes an identity cookie DIDC and an enrollment token for the user that can be sent in clear or cryptographically protected (col.7, lines 32-61). Hinton further discusses the e-community cookie indicates the security server or other plug-in location, and a URI at a plug-in location that can provide an authentication vouch for token for that user (col.10, lines 21-46). This allows for simplified single sign-on capabilities within a domain that is partitioned by multiple server domains and that the e-community cookie indicates that the server need not re-authenticate the user (col.10, line 47-col.11, line 42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to teach login token to the apparatus and method of Sandhu of the

teachings of Hinton because simplifies single sign-on capabilities that need not re-authenticate the user and would enhance the usability of the e-community with multiple participating domains.

As per claim 8: see col., lines ; discussing a method of claim 7, wherein at least one cookie of said plurality of cookies serves as a flag to said partner sites indicating that the user is logged into the global network (Hinton-col.2, lines 56-67 and col.10, lines 21-54).

As per claim 8: see Sandhu on col.8, lines 1-47 and Hinton on col.10, line 47-col.11, line 42; discussing a method of claim 7, wherein at least one cookie of said plurality of cookies serves as a flag to said partner sites indicating that the user is logged into the global network

As per claim 9: see Sandhu on col.7, line 51-col.8, line 6 and Hinton on col.10, line 47-col.11, line 42; discussing a method of claim 7, wherein said global network server generates a short-lived, partner site-specific, encrypted global network login token, and wherein a response of said global network server comprises a redirect instruction to said partner site global for a network login handler, and wherein said redirect instruction comprises said global network login token.

As per claim 10:

Sandhu, et al. discloses a method for a user on a global network using a browser visiting a partner Web site, wherein said partner Web site is a linked and seamlessly login enabling global network site, during an ongoing session, said method comprising the steps of:

said user selecting said partner Web site and said browser requesting a home page of said partner Web site, wherein said home page of said partner Web site comprises a JavaScript tag telling said browser to fetch a partner site-served JavaScript file from said partner site server, as well as fetch other relevant JavaScript code; (**col.2, lines 32-44 and col.3, lines 1-30**)

said partner Web site server obtains a network login status cookie on a global network domain, thereby determining said user's global network login status and BAA; **(col.6, lines 38-45 and col.7, lines 51-67)**

said partner Web site using a BAA id from said network login status cookie for formulating a URL to a login token-generation service of said associated authentication agency domain, and returning an HTTP redirect to said URL; **(col.4, lines 25-67 and col.3, lines 1-12)**

said browser fetching said URL, and passing a global network site id of said partner Web site; **(col.4, lines 24-67)**

said associated authentication agency domain receiving said token-generation request including said site id, as well as any corresponding user global network credential cookie previously sent to the browser; **(col.2, lines 20-31 and col.5, lines 2-31)**

said partner Web site's home page comprising a particular JavaScript code and using said particular JavaScript code for determining a JavaScript login-token variable has a value, wherein if said login-token variable has said value, then said proceeds with a seamless global network login processing; **(col.2, lines 4-17 and col.10, lines 8-14)**

said partner Web site requesting mapping of said login-token variable to a user global network account number; **(col.8, lines 1-47 and col.10, lines 1-28)**

said global network server decrypting said login-token variable and performing validation checks on said login-token variable, said checks comprising, but not limited to: **(col.8, line 50-col.9, line 10)**

not expired and if an associated IP of said requesting partner Web site is in an allowed list, and if said validation checks pass, then said global network server returning said global network account number to said partner Web site; and **(col.10, line 60-col.11, line 7 and lines 50-60)**

said partner Web site mapping said user's global network account number to a corresponding partner Web site record, logging user in, setting cookies of said partner Web site, and returning a personalized welcome page. **(col.11, lines 1-60 and col.14, lines 4-6)**

Although, Sandhu discloses login process and authentication agencies but did not include login token.

Hinton discloses the invention of allowing an Internet user to transfer directly to a domain that is participating in the e-community without returning to a home domain prior to transferring to the participating domain. This enhances the usability of the e-community and set of participating domains, and allows the use to build long-term relationship with multiple participating domains (col.2, lines 56-67). Hinton discloses an introductory authentication token which is also referred as a vouch for token and includes the e-community single-sign-on functionality (col.3, lines 49-65 and col.14, line 52-col.15, line 67). Thus, suggests the claimed network global user having a global network account logging onto a global network partner site without preexisting authentication (col.10, line 47-col.13, line 36). Hinton includes an identity cookie DIDC and an enrollment token for the user that can be sent in clear or cryptographically protected (col.7, lines 32-61). Hinton further discusses the e-community cookie indicates the security server or other plug-in location, and a URI at a plug-in location that can provide an authentication vouch for token for that user (col.10, lines 21-46). This allows for simplified single sign-on capabilities within a domain that is partitioned by multiple server domains and that the

e-community cookie indicates that the server need not re-authenticate the user (col.10, line 47-col.11, line 42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to teach login token to the apparatus and method of Sandhu of the teachings of Hinton because simplifies single sign-on capabilities that need not re-authenticate the user and would enhance the usability of the e-community with multiple participating domains (Hinton-col.2, lines 56-67 and col.10, lines 21-54).

As per claim 11: see Sandhu on col.10, line 60-col.11, line 7 and Hinton on col.7, lines 2-16 and col.10, lines 21-30; discussing a method of claim of 10 further comprising the steps of: said associated authentication agency domain checking if the site id is known or valid, if said user's credentials are valid, and if the user has authorized seamless login to said partner Web site.

As per claim 12: see Sandhu on col.2, lines 32-44 and Hinton on col.3, lines 4-15; discussing a method of claim of 10, said seamless global network login processing further comprising the steps of: said JavaScript code writing out an HTML form comprising said global network login token as a hidden field and writing out a partner Web site global network login handler as an action URL, and auto-submitting said form such that said browser posts said form to said partner Web site global network login handler URL on said partner Web site.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leynna T. Truvan whose telephone number is (571) 272-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday (7:00 - 5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/L. T. T./
Examiner, Art Unit 2135
/KIMYEN VU/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2135